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# Chad Annual Report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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**This report covers the  
period 01/January/2012  
to 31/December/2012.**

*RCC has distributed agricultural material to enable food security victim boost their farming activities in marshland areas. /RCC*



## Overview

During the reporting period, the Red Cross of Chad and the IFRC country office have been providing humanitarian assistance to populations affected by food insecurity, floods, and cholera. They have also been providing support to refugees in eastern Chad with a community resilience project as well as a health project on communicable diseases. These activities:

- Continuation of the humanitarian assistance to the 54,874 Sudanese refugees hosted in eastern Chad through the delivery of basic needs (food distribution, water and sanitation and shelter) in bilateral partnership between the National Society (NS) and UNHCR. A community resilience project was implemented in both camps and provided 730 families with agricultural materials, livestock distribution, support in shelter construction and support to the water and sanitation sector. The project was funded by the Finnish and the Swedish Red Cross Societies. A financial contribution from the Japanese Red Cross contributed to train volunteers and disseminate awareness raising campaigns about HIV/AIDS and its consequences.
- Extension of cholera emergency appeal launched in 2011 for two months. The timeframe extension enabled the construction of 40 latrines in the targets areas and 10 water points.
- Response to the recurrent food crisis in the Sahel part of the country. The emergency appeal launched in February 2012 enabled to provide food to 581,165 beneficiaries (through blanket feeding project and general food distribution) in the region of Hadjar Lamis, Lac and Kanem. Improved seeds, agricultural materials and water irrigation material and material for income generating activities were distributed to some 80 local initiatives in the field. The emergency appeal was extended for 45 days to enable staff monitor the implementation of water points in different marshland areas.
- Response to one of the most severe flooding in the country through an emergency appeal. The emergency appeal aims at providing 4,400 families with NFIs, training of volunteers, and dissemination of hygiene promotion campaigns as well distribution of sanitation kits.

The eastern part of the country that has been for the last five years a hot spot has been experiencing a relative calm. This was the result of peace agreement brokered between Chad and Sudan followed by a joint military force to secure the common border. In all the intervention areas, no major security incident was recorded during the reporting period. The whole RCC intervention area was stable. The main challenges encountered included difficult access to beneficiaries due to bad roads and flooding.

The community resilience project for both refugees and host populations was delayed and started in May. Negotiations with WFP to secure food for drought affected victims took longer than expected and started only in late June.

## Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
World Food Programme	Field Level Agreement (FLA)
UNHCR	
Swedish Red Cross Societies	
Finnish Red Cross Societies	
DG ECHO	FPA

## Progress towards outcomes

<b>Business line II:</b> To grow Red Cross and Red Crescent services for vulnerable people
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Strengthen the capacities of both the NS and communities with the aim of reducing not only the intervention time, but also the effects of disaster victims
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Alleviate the suffering of disaster victims and save an increased number of lives through appropriate emergency relief operations
<b>Outcome 3 :</b> Rehabilitate and improve the living conditions of disaster victims in a sustainable way

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target <sup>[1]</sup>	Year to Date Actual
Each of the 22 regional committees of the Red Cross of Chad has an operational disaster management team	10%	60%	50%
At least 90% of communities affected by disasters have received timely emergency assistance	30%	65%	55%
54,847 Sudanese refugees receive appropriate basic humanitarian assistance in the form of shelter, water and sanitation, non-food items, health, community services, nutrition, etc.	70%	90%	90%
After the emergency phase, 90% of the population assisted have benefited from sustainable self-assistance projects.	2%	20%	15%

[1]

### Comments on progress towards outcomes

#### Sudanese Refugee operation

As in 2011, the Red Cross of Chad continues its bilateral partnership with UNHCR for the provision of basic needs to the Sudanese refugee located in the eastern part of the country. During the reporting period, delivery of humanitarian assistance within sectors of food distribution, water and sanitation and shelter and infrastructure was timely provided to some 54,847 beneficiaries in both camps to enable them live decently in the local context.

In late 2011, the IFRC field office in the refugee camps carried out an informal evaluation to assess how humanitarian aid has impacted on the lives of refugees and host populations. The evaluation disclosed that aid created dependency on international assistance by the refugees and while some host populations from the surrounding villages became more vulnerable since their scarce resources have to be shared with refugees three times their number.

Following this evaluation, a proposal was drafted and two Partner National Societies (Finnish and Swedish Red Cross Societies) contributed financially to the project. During the reporting period, the following activities were implemented within the timeframe of the two pledges:

- Distribution of agricultural materials composed of hoes, wheelbarrows, carts and small general generator for water irrigation to 20 local initiatives (about ten families per association that equals 200). This move boosted farming activities during the rainy season as well as in marshland areas.
- Distribution of 400 goats to 400 families from both camps. Vulnerable persons such as widows, elder persons, teenage mothers, person with disabilities were prioritized.
- Three millet grinding mills were procured and handed over to local initiatives as income-generating activities and two poultries were also constructed and handed over.
- 130 volunteers were trained on Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA). Trained volunteers organized themselves and start disseminating hygiene promotion messages and undertaking sanitation activities in both camps.
- Provision of water treatment materials such as chlorine and maintenance of the water production system to ensure potable water for beneficiaries. Sanitation activities through training of volunteers and hygiene promotion campaigns were ensured in the field.
- Distribution of durable construction materials to 100 vulnerable families. Volunteers were briefed to support the vulnerable families build their houses.
- A total of 200 copies of the CBHFA manuals were translated from French to Arabic and made available for students at the youth centre.

Based on field reports, seventy percent of planned activities were implemented thereby enabling beneficiaries to receive a source of income rather than waiting only for the monthly ration of food. A gap remains to be filled up and negotiation with back donors to secure funding to full in the gap.

#### Food security crisis

Erratic rainfall, climate change, high food prices and the return of several Chadian nationals from Libya triggered a second food crisis that is worse than the previous one in 2010. According to UN estimates, around 1.6 million people were food insecure in the Chad Sahel belt and hundreds of children were malnourished. Following an evaluation in the region of Kanem and Lac, the Red Cross of Chad and the IFRC country office responded with a DREF allocation and provided food to 5,000 children and their families in the sub prefecture of Nokou. The food was made available by the World Food Programme. An emergency appeal was launched to provide food and food security adaptation strategies to 123,000 people.

A twin track approach during the emergency appeal activities was adopted. Since food ration for beneficiaries was a priority, the IFRC negotiated with the WFP and reached an agreement to provide food for drought affected victims in the region of Lac, Hadjar Lamis and Kanem. As a result a total of 196,615 children and breastfeeding mothers were reached by a four-month ration of blanket feeding distribution in the three target regions. The blanket feeding package included corn, soya and beans (CSB) cooking oil and plumpy nuts

(high protein therapeutic food). Lactating mothers received rations of cereals, cooking oil and leguminous. Vulnerable beneficiary families in the region of Kanem have benefitted from general food distribution and have reached 384,550 people in the severely affected region of Kanem, allowing them to cope when the availability of food had become increasingly difficult. A total of 24 tons of improved seeds were procured and distributed to identify families before the end of July.

The implementation of longer term objectives such as the provision of water and sanitation facilities was delayed because of the overwhelming quantity of work needed for the food distribution. A tender process was launched in December for the procurement of water, sanitation and other material to support the irrigation activities in the marshland areas. A total of 16 were procured and pre-positioned in the field. Materials for the construction of 25 drilling wells along with 10 millet grinders is also pre-positioned in the field. Discussion between RCC, the local authorities and beneficiaries were held and the installation sites have been identified (for more information cf. Operations Updates on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)).

### **Cholera Response operation**

The cholera response operation launched in 2011 was extended for two months to allow the construction of durable infrastructure in the target areas. Following the selection of the construction sites, the NS water and sanitation officer supported by the IFRC counterpart launched the construction process. A total of 40 latrines and 10 wells were built in the areas of Mongo, Kelo, Lai, and Beré to allow communities in public places have access to more decent water and sanitation services and thereby reduce the propagation of water borne-diseases (cf. Emergency appeal Final Report).

### **Flood Response operation**

Chad has experienced seasonal flooding in 2012 across the country. The floods have affected 49,000 households between June and September across the region of Tandjilé, Sila, Moyen Chari, Mayo Kebbi Est, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, Logone Oriental and Ouaddai. The situation worsened in late September, in the capital N'Djamena when the overflow of the Chari River destroyed several houses and displaced more than 2,000 families.

The IFRC responded with a DREF operation to support the National Society to respond to the immediate needs of affected households in the area of Rig Rig, Goz Beida and Mangalmé. An emergency appeal to respond to the need of 4,400 households was launched to further provide vulnerable families with non-food items and hygiene promotion messages, thereby protecting them from potential water-borne diseases.

Activities implemented include the registration process of vulnerable groups to receive NFIs support, training of 200 volunteers, discussions with local authorities and partners on best ways to achieve results. From the National Society small stock, a total of 362 households were reached by the distribution of mosquito nets, jerry cans, buckets and soap. This stock will be compensated by the awaited NFIs from neighbouring Cameroon (for more information cf. Operations Updates on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)).

The response capacity of the NS has considerably improved during the reporting period. Trained volunteers were involved in all disaster response activities. Coordination activities in the field and at national level also improved thereby enabling better programme monitoring and timely delivery of humanitarian aid. Sustainable development project for food insecurity victims and other affected communities are underfunded thereby making it impossible for RCC personnel provide recovery means to enable beneficiaries recover from the crisis. The food security emergency appeal provide short and long term humanitarian to beneficiaries in the target regions but more needs to be done to enable community become self reliant towards food security and more prepared to face other natural disasters.

The overall variance between the target and actual measurement over the reporting period is mainly due to low funding coverage of the Long Term Planning Framework. Resource mobilization was not a core activity at NS level during the reporting despite the appointment of Humanitarian Diplomacy officer in March. Financial contribution to fund the Humanitarian Diplomacy is needed to enable it conduct advocacy campaigns in favour of vulnerable population around the country.

**Business Line III :** To strengthen the specific Red Cross/Red Crescent contribution to development(long term health and care planning, organizational development and community resilience)

**Outcome 1:** Promote community health and first aid in all the regions of Chad and with the view to reducing the risks of epidemics and fight against communicable diseases

**Outcome 2:** Strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the Red Cross of Chad to enable her to reach the level of a well functioning NS

**Outcome 3:** Strengthen the self-assistance capacities of communities exposed to the risks of food insecurity and reduce their humanitarian aid dependency

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Number of community health projects implemented	3	3	1
The Red Cross of Chad is present and active in all the regions of the country and its programmes are well coordinated	40%	70%	65%
70% of volunteers involved in the Red Cross of Chad programmes are trained on sustainable FS adaptation strategies	5%	30%	25%

#### Comments on progress towards outcomes

The RCC national health plan drafted by community health officers with support from an IFRC health consultant in 2011 has not seen any progress due to lack of partners in this field and lack of commitment from National Society health staff. This has not enabled to initiate realistic and sustainable health projects for the benefit of vulnerable communities. However volunteers in the capital city and the regional committee regularly participate in national vaccination campaigns through mass sensitization and fight against epidemics such as cholera.

The institutional and operational capacities of the NS have been considerably improved. Field activities were all coordinated by the national Headquarters; volunteers in some regional branches were provided with training and materials to ensure adequate response to disasters. However, challenges remain and the National Society should adopt new strategies to enable local branches seek local means to respond instead of waiting for the national office or any other partner to intervene.

The training on food security adaptation strategies for volunteers has not taken place during the reporting period due to lack of funding. Meanwhile, volunteers participating in the food crisis response have been trained in registration, referral and food distribution skills and ensured a great deal of work while implementing the food security emergency appeal objectives.

<b>Business Line IV:</b> To heighten Red Cross/Red Crescent influence and support for our work.
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Promote a better understanding and implementation of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in all the regions of Chad
<b>Outcome 2 :</b> Promote the culture of peace, tolerance, non-violence and the respect for gender differences within the communities in Chad
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Strengthen the managerial capacities of the Red Cross of Chad to enable it mobilize support both locally and internationally on humanitarian issues

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
At least 90% of the population benefiting from the programmes of the Red Cross of Chad are informed about the fundamental principles of the Movement.	20%	50%	45%
70% of the Chadian populations have been informed in the necessity of behaviour change through messages delivered by the Red Cross on the culture of peace, tolerance, non-violence and the respect of gender differences.	10%	25%	5%
The commission in charge of resource mobilization for the Red Cross of Chad has mobilized CFA 80,000,000.	0%	30%	0%

Comments on progress towards outcomes
<p>The training of volunteers on the fundamental principles and other modules of the Movement to disseminate messages on the culture of peace, tolerance, non-violence and the respect of gender differences has taken place due to lack of funding and donor interest in this field. However, trainings for volunteers included those on response to different programmes, modules on the fundamental principles, code of conduct and strategies of programme implementation.</p> <p>The fundamental principles were largely disseminated during major events such the Red Cross International Day on 8 May. During this event, a total of 200 volunteers held a parade in the streets of the capital while singing the RC anthem.</p> <p>In early 2012, the National Society appointed a Humanitarian Diplomacy officer working in collaboration with the communication and youth officer. The commission in charge of resources mobilization, a unit operating within the Humanitarian Diplomacy department has not been put in place and plan to support the youth department has not taken place due to lack of funding.</p>

<b>Business Line V :</b> To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability
Outcome 1: Improve cooperation and coordination systems within the Red Cross of Chad and with Movement and non-Movement partners
Outcome 2: Adopt a realistic, reliable and quality planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting policy
Outcome 3 : Strengthen the finance, administration and material management capacities and efficiency of the Red Cross of Chad

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
The Red Cross of Chad has put in place an efficient communication and coordination system and takes part in all Movement and inter-agency coordination meetings	40%	80%	70%
The Red Cross of Chad has put in place a regular monitoring and evaluation system that provides continuous programmes monitoring, and quarterly and mid term evaluations	10%	40%	35%
Programme managers and people in charge of support services have benefited from at least 2 training sessions annually on reports writing techniques.	20%	60%	40%

Comments on progress towards outcomes
<p>The Red Cross of Chad marked a major advance in its coordination and cooperation system. United Nations and government led meetings were regularly attended by the NS to provide data on the evolution and silent disasters since it is the only institution with access to most communities including those in remote areas. During the reporting period, participation of National Society staff enabled to share fresh information about the severe flooding in several regions of the country. Since main roads were blocked by heavy rains and rising water, news from volunteers in the field became the only source of information for humanitarian aid agencies and some governmental authorities. The NS is also being considered as an important partner by national and international humanitarian aid agencies. In May, the International Organisation for Migration moved its emergency stock into the National Society's warehouse to provide returnees from Libya with food and non-food items.</p> <p>The National Society's planning, evaluation and reporting system has evolved during the reporting period. Following the training in Douala in 2011, the NS and the IFRC reporting officers organized a three-day planning and reporting workshop in February for staff. Modules presented included: initial assessment using different tools and completion of logical frameworks (LFA). Report writing techniques particularly for donor funded projects and programmes was also presented. All technical managers were requested to submit their annual proposals especially with a clear log frame detailing outcomes, outputs, activities, etc. The job description of the IFRC PMER officer was also broadened to include support of the National Society.</p> <p>Regular monitoring and evaluation of activities in the field is however not yet effective due to lack of donor interest in this particular field.</p>

## Stakeholder participation and feedback

The IFRC country office and the Red Cross of Chad adopted a participatory approach of involving beneficiaries from programme design to the last day of implementation. One example is the community resilience project in the refugee camps that involved beneficiaries in the adjustment of their needs according to donor availability and requirement. The planning and implementation process of the project activities has seen the full participation of beneficiary representatives. Coordination meetings were also organized with local partners namely UNHCR, FLM, and IRC in the refugee camps to avoid duplication.

The same approach was adopted during the design and implementation of the food security appeal. The evaluation and implementation involved beneficiaries, specifically through local initiatives put in place by local

leaders and authorities on how best to serve their long term needs and the best implementation. As a result, Red Cross has improved in its auxiliary role and acceptance among local communities.

## Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
Participation and commitment to volunteers in all affected areas	High	Volunteers have shown a great deal of commitment during the reporting period but need to build their capacity.
Local administrative and traditional authorities played a crucial role to support RCC operations in the field	Medium	More advocacy needs to be done at national and local levels to facilitate volunteers' work.
Poor quality of baseline study, planning, monitoring, evaluation and lack of reliability in reporting.	Medium	More training for RCC executives in PMER. Ensure sufficient staffing both at HQ and branch levels.
Lack of reliability in financial reporting	Medium	Train governance members and financial executives in financial management especially the IFRC procedures.

## Lessons learned and looking ahead

The RCC has marked major advancements in the preparedness and response to both natural and manmade disasters. But challenges remain because the country is vast, landlocked and vulnerabilities are still growing. Focus on preparedness should continue especially the training of volunteers at branch and community level. Funding for the construction of an adequate warehouse and the pre position of relief supplies in disaster prone areas should be the priorities of the National Society agenda to enable prompt actions when disaster strikes. Resource mobilization at local level should also be prioritized including provision of adequate training to staff at national level and volunteers from branches to improve funding of activities and effectiveness of operations using internally available means while waiting for international assistance

## Financial situation

[Click here to go directly to the financial report](#)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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